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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/616,631	07/26/2000	Thomas Francis McGee III	US 000163	9403

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EXAMINER

WOO, ISAAC M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2172

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/616,631

Applicant(s)

MCGEE ET AL.

Examiner

Isaac M Woo

Art Unit

2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hullinger et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,295,092, hereinafter, "Hullinger").

With respect to claim 1, Hullinger discloses the use in an information processing system, text classifier controller (classify text, FIG. 8, and col. 9, lines 49-67 to col. 10, lines 1-15) capable of reading text having at least one word contained within at least one story segment within the text (FIG. 3, FIG. 4, col. 4, lines 29-56 and FIG. 7, col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 8, lines 1-38 and col. 3, lines 5-67, Note: disclosed system is video text capturing and classifying them as story segment based upon word and phrase scoring), and capable of identifying words within each line of the text, and, in response to identifying at least one of the words within a line of text, classifying the line of text as a part of the at least one story segment within the text, see (FIG. 9, col. 10, lines 16-50, col. 8, lines 13-67 to col. 9, lines 1-49). Hullinger does not explicitly disclose the

identifying keywords in line of text. However, Hullinger discloses each of the characters in a text line is also examined to determine (col. 5, lines 9-50) and scores every phrase (FIG. 6, col. 6, lines 13-67 to col. 7, lines 1-51) and word or words phrase (col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 8, lines 1-67) to score every story segment. And FIG. 10 teaches segment keyword to identify story segment. Therefore, it would have been obvious a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the identifying keywords in line of text in the system of Hullinger. The capturing texts and identifying keywords from video or television broadcast are very useful to analyze and classify program to each specific topic story segment to help a user access and review easily for later purposes.

With respect to claim 2, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of sequentially comparing first and second lines of text to compare the number of keywords detected for each first line of text with the number of keywords detected for each second line of text, and capable of identifying a keyword transition point between two adjacent portions of text where the number of keywords detected in a keyword category for each line of text prior to the keyword transition point decreases below a threshold number, see (FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-25 and col. 6, lines 26-67 to col. 7, lines 1-51).

With respect to claim 3, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of classifying text between the beginning of the text and a first keyword

transition point as one story segment of the text when the text classifier controller identifies a first keyword transition point, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 4, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of classifying text between a first keyword transition point and a second keyword transition point as one story segment of the text when the text classifier controller identifies a first keyword transition point and a second keyword transition point, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 5, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of sequentially comparing first and second lines of text to compare the number of keywords detected for each first line of text with the number of keywords detected for each second line of text, and capable of identifying a keyword transition point between two adjacent portions of text where the number of keywords detected in a keyword category for each line of text prior to said keyword transition point increases above a threshold number, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 6, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller comprises an algorithm for reading lines of text to identify keywords contained within said lines of text, wherein said algorithm classifies each line of text in a keyword category that has the largest number of keywords in said line of text, see (FIG. 7-9, col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 10, lines 1-50).

With respect to claim 7, Hullinger discloses information processing system of the type comprising a video story segmentation device (col. 3, lines 5-46), a word library and a classification device (FIG. 5, FIG. 8, col. 9, lines 52-67 to col. 10, lines 1-15), text classifier controller (classify text, FIG. 8, and col. 9, lines 49-67 to col. 10, lines 1-15) capable of reading text having at least one word contained within at least one story segment within the text (FIG. 3, FIG. 4, col. 4, lines 29-56 and FIG. 7, col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 8, lines 1-38 and col. 3, lines 5-67 Note: disclosed system is video text capturing and classifying them as story segment based upon word and phrase scoring), and capable of identifying keywords within each line of the text, and, in response to identifying at least one of the words within a line of text, classifying the line of text as a part of said at least one story segment within said text, see (FIG. 9, col. 10, lines 16-50, col. 8, lines 13-67 to col. 9, lines 1-49). Hullinger dose not explicitly disclose the identifying keywords in line of text. However, Hullinger discloses each of the characters in a text line is also examined to determine (col. 5, lines 9-50) and scores every phrase (FIG. 6, col. 6, lines 13-67 to col. 7, lines 1-51) and word or words phrase (col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 8, lines 1-67) to score every story. And FIG. 10 teaches segment keyword to identify story segment. Therefore, it would have been obvious a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the identifying keywords in line of text in the system of Hullinger. The capturing texts and identifying keywords from video or television broadcast are very useful to analyze and classify program to each specific topic story segment to help a user access and review easily for later purposes.

With respect to claim 8, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of sequentially comparing first and second lines of text to compare the number of keywords detected for each first line of text with the number of keywords detected for each second line of text, and capable of identifying a keyword transition point between two adjacent portions of text where the number of keywords detected in a keyword category for each line of text prior to the keyword transition point decreases below a threshold number, see (FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-25 and col. 6, lines 26-67 to col. 7, lines 1-51).

With respect to claim 9, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of classifying text between the beginning of the text and a first keyword transition point as one story segment of the text when the text classifier controller identifies a first keyword transition point, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 10, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of classifying text between a first keyword transition point and a second keyword transition point as one story segment of the text when the text classifier controller identifies a first keyword transition point and a second keyword transition point, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 11, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller is capable of sequentially comparing first and second lines of text to compare the number of keywords detected for each first line of text with the number of keywords detected for each second line of text, and capable of identifying a keyword transition point between two adjacent portions of text where the number of keywords detected in a keyword category for each line of text prior to said keyword transition point increases above a threshold number, see (col. 5, lines 8-67 to col. 6, lines 1-24).

With respect to claim 12, Hullinger discloses that the text classifier controller comprises an algorithm for reading lines of text to identify keywords contained within said lines of text, wherein said algorithm classifies each line of text in a keyword category that has the largest number of keywords in said line of text, see (FIG. 7-9, col. 7, lines 52-67 to col. 10, lines 1-50).

Claims 13-24 (computer-readable storage medium claims (claims 19-24) and method claims (13-18)) are rejected on grounds corresponding to the reasons given above claimed in claims 1-13.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Register al (U.S. Patent No. 5,371,807) discloses system for text classification from classifying language text.

Zhilyaev (U.S. Patent No. 6,137,911) discloses system for text and document classification.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isaac M Woo whose telephone number is (703) 305-0081. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

IMW
September 18, 2002


SHAHID AL ALAM
PATENT EXAMINER